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NATIONWIDE ENERGY SHORTAGE DESCRIBED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 27 Nov 80 Sec B p 2

[Text] Compared with other capitals, Bogota is less affected by the rationing of electric power. Cities such as Popayan, Neiva, Pasto and Ibague are experiencing cuts of from 6 to 15 hours a day.

A special report prepared by EL TIEMPO's group of correspondents reveals an alarming situation insofar as energy is concerned. Of 23 capitals, only Cartagena and Santa Marta seem to have a nearly normal situation, while the others have rationing for at least 3 hours a day.

The cause of the problem is the water shortage, caused mainly by the ruthless felling of woods, and the lack of rainfall.

By December all public lighting will be eliminated. In Neiva, there is concern over the lighting during the national games, while in Cali and Manizales the authorities are trying to set up a rationing program that will not affect the traditional New Year's celebrations. In Pasto, the rationing has reached the point where several sections are without light for as many as 15 hours a day.

The authorities have begun a national-scale campaign to have all citizens turn off the lights when they are not using them, and not to turn on household electrical appliances that are not absolutely necessary.

If the situation continues, by January there will not only be extensive rationing of electric power, but also of water.

Meanwhile, the National Economic and Social Policy Council (CONPES) has undertaken a study of the country's energy situation relating to the energy sector, and the coordination and execution of new generating systems.

The minister of mines and energy, Humberto Avila Mora, noted that the government has continued the study of the electrical sector to adopt whatever measures are necessary.

In commenting on the rate policy for the electrical sector, he said: "The readjustments in rates are taking place normally throughout the country; what is being studied is whether or not the rates are profitable."

He remarked that the government is interested in solving the problems that have cropped up and have necessitated the rationing of power and the running of campaigns for saving electricity to prevent misuse of that resource.

President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala said that the present energy rationing "is due more to a financial crisis than to an energy crisis."

Before the end of 1982, $3.5 billion worthof projects to generate electricity will have gone into operation, and they will have raised the installed capacity to over 6.3 million kilowatts.

Following is the report prepared by our staff of correspondents:

Pasto

Pasto, 25--Countless negative factors have caused the continued, permanent rationing of electric power.

The heads of hospitals, clinics and health centers are complaining that the stoppage is being made without consultation, and lasts over 15 hours a day.

Several districts in this capital have power available only from 2100 hours until 0530 hours in the morning.

Before the rationing went into effect, it was claimed to be the result of the long summer. Now no other explanation has been given, despite the fact that the rainfall is plentiful and almost constant.

One of the main industries hurt by the rationing is Narino Liquor, the production of which is virtually at a standstill.

Popayan

Popayan, 25--Electric Power Plants of Cauca (CEDELCA) announced that the electric power service during December in Cauca will be provided in accordance with a program that will not upset Christmas activities.

The rationing in this department will be reduced after 1 December. At present, Cauca and its capital are having rationing from 0600 to 2100 hours, twice a week, for each section affected.

The blackouts have increased the wave of insecurity in Popayan.

Pereira

Pereira, 25--The traditional Christmas lighting in the departments of Caldas, Quindio and Risaralda will not be possible this year, owing to the rationing and the national energy crisis, according to an announcement from the manager of the Caldas Hydroelectric Powerplant (CHEC), Humberto Arango Escobar.

The manager of the autonomous entity in Pereira, Javier Ignacio Ramirez Munera, made an appeal to the citizens, commerce and industry to refrain from holding Christmas functions that entail a drain on the electrical systems.

The professional commented: "Every light bulb that is lit will only worsen the troubled situation that exists."

Cali

Cali, 25--The rationing in Valle del Cauca increased from 3 to 6 hours.

The schedules are varied, because there is an attempt to avoid problems for the industrial sectors. The blackout from 1700 to 2000 hours in eastern districts has caused tieups and increased insecurity.

The rationing will also affect the Christmas holiday activities next month in Cali. It was predicted that next year it will also be necessary to ration energy, and possibly the water service.

Neiva

Neiva--Several sections of this capital have had to spend up to 10 hours a day without power.

Fredy Amaya, deputy technical manager of the Electric Power Company,announced that it is expected that the service will be normalized during the national games.

The present rationing begins at 0600 hours in the morning and lasts until noon, and resumes at 1500 hours, lasting until 2000 hours at night.

Medellin, 25--The Medellin public enterprises disclosed that, starting this Monday, the 62 residential circuits into which this capital is divided will have power rationing from 2 to 3 hours a day.

The cuts in electric power (which initially will not involve industry and commerce) will be made primarily in the afternoon.

A spokesman for the autonomy entity said: "The tendency is toward rationing after 1 December."

The official expressed the view that Medellin will be one of the cities to suffer least from the measure.

Santa Marta, 25--The technical director of the Magdalena Electrification entity, Alberto Galeano, stated that, for the time being, no rationing is scheduled in Santa Marta, and the continuity of the service is contingent on the operation of the Barranquilla thermoelectric plant. He noted that the generating capacity of the Manzanares substation has been cut, and hence the supply is limited. This restriction will preclude the installation of multicolored lights on the streets in December, and only decorative lighting will be allowed. The mayor will be requested to ban the installation of colored light bulbs, to prevent extra consumption.

Barranquilla

Barranquilla, 25--A few days ago, the city's labor unions sent a public letter to the manager of the Atlantico Electrification entity to notify him of the tragedy that is being experienced as a result of the constant blackouts; and the manager replied to them that, "there are no blackouts in Barranquilla."

Nevertheless, the nearly 2 million inhabitants of the city know that the lights go out every day at least three times.

Most of the blackouts are due to the fact that the conductor lines are deteriorated.

According to some industrial sectors, the continuous blackouts have caused millions in losses this year, and some factories are at the point of closing.

Valledupar

Valledupar, 25--The manager of the Cesar Electrification Company, Capt Miguel Salgado Hadatt, said that in both this capital and other municipalities of the department an energy rationing plan is under way, as a result of strong winds which lash the region and cause short circuits.

Villavicencio

Villavicencio--There is complete darkness in this town 2 hours daily, between 1800 and 2000 hours at night, owing to the rationing.

Criminals have increased their activities during those hours, and considerable losses in local businesses are anticipated in December.

Governor Hector Chacon Reyes was left "stymied," unable to put into effect a public lighting program that had been scheduled to start within a few days.

Sogamoso

Sogamoso, 25--Electric power rationing has been accepted patiently by the residents of Sogamoso, despite the "unruly" changes made in the schedule set by the Boyaca Electrification entity for its implementation.

The power service in this town is stopped 5 hours a day, 3 in the morning and 2 at night. The schedule set for this is between 0900 hours in the morning and noon throughout the town, and from 1800 to 1900 hours in the evening for the eastern section only, and between 2000 and 2100 hours at night for the western section.

Ibague

Ibague, 25--Governor Gregorio Rudas has issued decrees by candlelight, and both the Tolima assembly and the Ibague Town Council have passed legislation, but not without first expressing their dissatisfaction with the energy rationing which has serious features in this department.

The manager of Electrolima, German Hoyos Jaramillo, said that the water level at the Prado hydroelectric powerplant (the main source of power supply) has declined, rather than increasing.

Tunja

Tunja--Power is rationed in this town and the department of Boyaca 3 hours a day. The specifically industrial areas, such as Paz del Rio, Belencito and Metalurgicas, as well as the Boyaca cement plant, have not been included in the energy savings plan. Orlando Flechas Corredor, manager of the Boyaca Electrification entity, announced that, during December, there will be rationing for only an hour and a half, owing to the business requirements for Christmas gift sales.

Cartagena

Cartagena, 25--Whereas in the interior section of the country blackouts are starting to be popular, Cartagena and Bolivar, which have suffered them regularly, are experiencing a considerable improvement.

The Bolivar Electrification entity has managed to overcome the failures, but it cannot guarantee maximum efficiency in the walled downtown section of Cartagena, because of the poor condition of the distribution systems.

Girardot

Girardot, 25--The energy in this town is rationed 6 hours a day. During the morning, there are 3 hours of rationing in half of the urban perimeter, and, during the afternoon, there is another 3 hours of rationing for the other half.

This same schedule applies to the following settlements: Flandes, Ricaurte, Agua de Dios, Nilo, Jerusalen, Narino, Guataqui, La Vega and Tocaima.

In December, the rationing will increase here from 30 to 38 percent.

Manizales

Manizales--Starting on Monday, 24 November, the energy rationing in this capital was increased. There is currently rationing in sections of the town on schedules that fluctuate between 3 and 4 hours.

No rationing is planned for Saturdays and Sundays.

Sincelejo

Sincelejo, 25--There is no definite schedule for the blackouts and energy rationing in the department.

Sources associated with the Sucre Electrification entity noted that power may have to be rationed during the night, but thus far there is no definite schedule.

During the past few days, there have been blackouts and energy rationing in Sincelejo and the entire department.

Monteria

Monteria, 25--The electric power rationing in the department of Cordoba and in much of southern Bolivar is continuing.

A technician from the factory which built the turbine with problems arrived from Switzerland, and guaranteed that it would start operating at the beginning of December.

Technicians from General Electric are working on the installation of a 20,000 kilowatt turbine, which will be ready by mid-January.

Bucaramanga

Bucaramanga, 25--For several weeks, the Santander Electrification entity has been conducting a strict energy rationing program.

The program is in effect 12 hours a day, starting at 0600 hours in the morning, and it applies to all districts of the city without discrimination, during 2-hour intervals in each sector.

It also applies to the municipalities of Floridablanca, Piedecuesta, Los Curos, La Mesa de los Santos, Giron, Lebrija, Rionegro, San Alberto, San Gil and Barrancabermeja.

Despite the fact that the rationing lasts all day, in many instances the blackout continues until 2100 hours at night.

Armenia

Armenia, 25--Yesterday, a considerable increase in energy rationing was noticed in this capital.

The rationing in Armenia is applied by sections, in 2 and 3 hour intervals.

In the rationing intervals, the public enterprises have attempted to protect certain sectors for security reasons, as well as small areas engaged in industrial activity.

2909
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UNDISCOVERED OIL RESOURCES SAID TO EXIST

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 23 Nov 80 p 11

[Article researched by Cecilia Rodriguez Maya: "Colombia Does Have Hidden Oil"]

[Text] Long before the oil crisis that is affecting the entire world embarked on its more acute period, there was talk in Colombia about the existence of hidden wells, some of which would be exploited through underground pipes in neighboring countries and others to be turned over to North American companies for their future benefit.

That legend was passed on and discussed by people for many years; yet now, when the price of crude has risen unchecked and the shortage is causing wars that threaten to spread in the world, those hidden wells are not appearing, and Colombia is starting to suffer the effects of the crisis.

Another disturbing doubt that is circulating in the "murky" atmosphere surrounding oil exploration in the country is the question as to why, when Ecuador and Venezuela have sufficient reserves in their soil, Colombia, located between the two, has not been able to discover the same amounts.

A meeting of leading geologists and scientists of the world held in Bogota to study the quaternary period in Colombia published studies on the morphological features of the national soil, confirming the existence of oil in most sections of the country.

The Resources in the Moving Earth

The oil being extracted in the world today began its transformation period during the cretaceous era, that is 140 million years ago, and during the more recent tertiary era, that is 70 million years ago.

To locate it, there must be specific subsoil conditions which may be explained simply as: a stratum generating a reservoir, or storage site where it is located, and a watertight layer on top which will not allow it to escape.

As everyone knows, oil is a product of the decomposition of organic matter that has been deposited with the earth's movements in environments without oxygen in the subsoil.

Colombia, which offers particular facilities for studies of soil and the changes undergone by the earth during the different eras of formation, according to the scientists, has the necessary features in 14 areas.

ECOPETROL [Colombian Petroleum Enterprise] has started exploration in only two of them, without success to date; because, as has been learned in the world of petroleum, it takes an average of 20 drillings to find the mineral in one area.

Where Is the Hidden Oil?

The potential oil-bearing sections of the country are located in the Cundiboyaca plateau, the Catatumbo Basin, the Cesar Basin, the Magdalena Medio, the Cauca Valley, the Patia Basin, the Atrata Basin, the San Juan Valley Basin, Tumaco, part of Sinu, the Orinoquia area and the Putumayo Basin.

ECOPETROL is exploring in the Magdalena Medio Valley, the Catatumbo area and Sabana de Bogota, and has planned other wells in the Patia Basin.

The geological studies for oil exploration are the first step in a long series of very expensive operations in which ECOPETROL has not taken sufficient interest, and the lack of budget has been given as an explanation for this. The national enterprise has only 20 geologists.

The preliminary phase of studies to determine the morphological structure of the subsoil is carried out through air photographs and other remote sensors, such as Landsat and radar images, to make a geological cartographic survey whereby the type of rocks and strata is determined.

A Revolutionary Theory

The oil is deposited in a horizontal position on a kind of fold in the earth, known as an anticlinal fold, which originated during the formation of the first mountain ranges.

There are many theories about these processes, which are still continuing, one explaining the formation of mountains, earthquakes, and the distribution of minerals and energy all over the earth, thus allowing for more scientific and accurate exploration.

This is the tectonic plate theory, which claims that our planet is made up of plates that are constantly floating and moving, in a process of creation, destruction, arrival and departure, giving rise to the present distribution of continents.

The stratum on the surface is the lithosphere which, in turn, is divided into another series of oceanic and continental plates, floating above another more dense one located underneath, and known as the asthenosphere which, although it is not liquid, contains portions of molten rock, is flexible and acts as a lubricant.

Beneath lies the "mantle" stratum, comprised of hot rock covering the "core," or the hottest part of the earth.

The "mantle" transmits the movement caused by the heat to the other plates, and often separations occur on the upper stratum, through which the asthenosphere emerges, producing mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes.

Generally, that emergence of the interior strata to the exterior occurs at the connecting points of the different lithosphere plates. The clash between an oceanic and a continental plate also caused the egress of materials from the bottom. These sites have been called "hot points," and it is there that the break or separation of continents occurs, and the appearance of new oceans.

Northern Colombia and Central America make up what has been termed the Caribbean plate, located over a strategic "hot point."

The emergence of material from the interior strata and the movement of the plates produce sediment on the sites that are submerged, and they are marked by their quality for forming petroleum. However, they are very difficult to exploit because of their depth.

This is how the mineral and energy resources are distributed.

Finding Oil

Deposits of iron, lead, copper, manganese, nickel and zinc have been found on the sites where, according to the latest geological theory, the plates collide, since those metals are formed by processes in which there is heat.

Therefore, the existence of oil is also predicted, because it is those movements caused by collisions of the plates that give rise to the oxygen-lacking atmosphere that is necessary for the preservation and processing of organic matter.

Once the crude is formed, it leaves its original rock to seek a storage place in sufficiently compacted rocks.

The records of the temperature in a sector under analysis are very important to the contributions that the plate theory can make for exploration of the resource.

Oceanic plates are especially propitious for the formation of oil, owing to the lack of oxygen. According to the studies that have been made, from the cretaceous era until the present, the Middle East has suffered a desiccation of the water that was covering it, and had produced chains of mollusks which remained buried with a breaking apart of plates. The different changes and movements opened new spaces, producing the current deposits which have caused greed in the world and the armed struggle being waged at present, with signs of turning into a world war.

The research being done at present by the largest oil companies in the northern United States and North Africa has been located in areas that were affected in particular during that geological period.

Colombia shows signs of great changes during the tertiary era, and it is the object of scientific interest on the part of many countries.

Key:

1. Position of the Plates Today
2. Aleutian depression
3. Gorda plate
4. North American plate
5. Euro-Asian plate
6. Turkish plate
7. Java depression
8. Philippine plate
9. Mariana depression
10. San Andres fault
11. Caribbean plate
12. African plate
13. Arabian plate
14. Pacific plate
15. Cocos plate
16. South American plate
17. Indian plate
18. Kermadec-Tonga depression
19. Nazca plate
20. Peru-Chile depression
21. Atlantic reef
22. South East Indian elevation
23. Pacific-Antarctic reef
24. Antarctic plate
25. Atlantic-Indian reef
26. Plate boundaries
27. Hot points

Key:

1. Oil-bearing areas
2. Atlantic Ocean
3. Cesar Basin
4. Catatumbo Basin
5. Part of Sinu
6. Atrato Basin
7. Magdalena Medio
8. San Juan Valley
9. Cundiboyaca Plateau
10. Orinoquia
11. Alto Magdalena
12. Cauca Valley
13. Patia Basin
14. Putumayo Basin

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NEW FINANCING PLANNED FOR ECOPETROL

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 12 Nov 80 Sec A pp 1, 9

[Text] According to an announcement made yesterday by the president of the Colombian Petroleum Enterprise (ECOPETROL), Jose Fernando Isaza Delgado, this year the entity will receive a "financial injection" of approximately $10 billion, through two foreign loan transactions that will enable it to schedule the investment plan for 1981.

A first foreign loan of $100 million was arranged directly by ECOPETROL with a consortium of foreign banks, headed by the Manufacturers Bank. This loan is being approved by the Council of Ministers and its signing is anticipated early in December.

A second loan will be concluded by the national government, also for the sum of $100 million, and is part of the foreign debt quota authorized for the executive branch by the National Congress. These funds will be a contribution of capital from the government to the Colombian state petroleum enterprise which will to a large extent clear up the deficit facing that entity.

The president of ECOPETROL told EL ESPECTADOR that, with these funds, the company will pay some of the foreign debts that it owes, and will finance the investment program for next year, which is currently being studied by the entity's board of directors.

In 1980, ECOPETROL will execute an investment budget of $9 billion; and it is estimated that next year the figure made available will be higher, because of the government's decision to give an impetus to the plans for exploration and development in the petroleum sector.

This year, exploration and development work has been done in 42 wells located in different sections of the country by ECOPETROL and through association contracts with the foreign companies operating in Colombia. Next year, it is estimated that the number of wells in each of the two phases will amount to 50.

The exploration work that is under way in the national territory is progressing rapidly, but there is not yet any exact information on the wells recently started. Isaza Delgado said that, in the Arauca-2, the drilling phase is at a depth of 18,000 feet. On this site it is planned to drill over 22,000 feet, which will be the greatest depth reached in Colombia.

In the case of the exploration work being done in Sabana de Bogota, specifically, near the municipality of Tenjo, the president of ECOPETROL revealed that a depth of over 2,500 feet has already been reached.

The government is confident about the positive results accrued from the various exploration and drilling projects, whereby the country may, in the not too distant future, be able to increase its rate of internal production of crude, and as a result reduce oil imports and their impact on the balance of payments.

It is estimated that the total cost of imports of oil, gasoline and ACPM this year will be about $300 million.

Refinery

The president of ECOPETROL, Jose Fernando Isaza, explained that the plan for the construction of the Eastern Plains Refinery has been deferred indefinitely, owing to cost situations. The official added that the respective bidding that had been opened was declared to be called off.

However, the program has not been scrapped, and it will be executed once the financial conditions and the production volume of crude allow for its implementation.

Delgado Isaza explained that the light crude produced in the Eastern Plains will be taken to the Barrancabermeja Refinery for processing. A total of 18,000 barrels per day of this crude will be pumped, a figure that will make it possible to attain a substantial increase in the production of byproducts, especially gasoline, and to use a larger percentage of the refinery's capacity.

This is the second time that the Colombian government has postponed the implementation of a plan of this kind. The other one was the Tumaco Refinery, in Narino, which was announced during the administration of President Misael Pastrana Borrero.

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BRIEFS

AVEX IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC--The president of the Venezuelan Export Association (AVEX), Regulo Campo Martinez, traveled to the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico in order to lay the groundwork for the establishment of two "commercial offices" in those countries, because both nations "represent important markets for the prospects of trade among our countries." An AVEX release announces that in January the two offices will be opened. They will not be simply information offices; "they are aimed at developing activities related to economic studies in the area, the preparation of supply and demand lists, initiatives to improve the flow of goods, reports on the balance of trade, the compilation of statistics on foreign trade with regard to volume and monetary terms, and the determination of possibilities for joint investments." Regulo Campos recalled that these initiatives are in keeping with the intention to export 5 billion bolivars in products in 1981. [Text] [Caracas EL DIARIO DE CARACAS in Spanish 3 Dec 80 p 12] 8926

CSO: 3010

SPECULATIONS ON VIOLA'S MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS CONTINUE

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 23 Nov 80 pp 8-9

[Article in the column "Political Week": "On Candidates and Candidacies"]

[Text] Liendo at Interior

The chief of the joint Armed Forces staff and former minister of labor, Gen Horacio T. Liendo, looks certain to be interior minister under Lieutenant General Viola, sources closest to the president-designate concede. Liendo will retain his status as an active major general.

Political circles regard this as a logical appointment. Over these years there has been evidence that General Liendo identifies with the former commander of the army, and they give the impression of having common traits in the exercise of public functions.

Liendo would thus be succeeding Gen Albano Harguindeguy, whose term will be ending after 5 difficult years as interior minister, which he has coped with without creating personal animosities at the hub of Argentine politics. In addition, not a few politicians are willing to wager that although he might not do so on 30 March, in other words, the day after leaving the Interior Ministry, Harguindeguy will certainly at some time in the near future become openly and earnestly involved in national politics. This conjecture is based on his having shown a stronger calling for politics than people would have thought when he took over the ministry carrying out a military mission.

There are conservative and liberal sectors, such as the Conservative Democratic Party of the Capital or the Christian Democratic Union, that would be pleased about the chance to form a coalition with the interior minister. General Harguindeguy is reportedly going to retire from the military at the end of the year.

Miret Confirmed

It is taken for granted, in principle, that all of the ministries will change hands on 29 March, when Lieutenant General Viola takes up residence at the Casa Rosada. There are strong indications, however, that not all of the resignations submitted by the cabinet secretaries will be accepted. For the moment, Brigadier Jose Miret, who has headed up the Planning Secretariat since it lost its status as a ministry, is regarded as one of the officials that General Viola has decided to keep in his government.

The good relations between Brigadier Miret and the next president predate his designation as president, but their ties have strengthened for reasons that are easy to infer: a) inasmuch as the area of responsibility for direct input in the setting of political priorities for drawing up the budget has passed from the Finance Secretariat to the Planning Secretariat, Miret has become the natural liaison between this government and the next with regard to the 1981 budget; b) Miret has been acting as the virtual host in the building (the one occupied by the Planning Secretariat) in which the public offices have been installed for Lieutenant General Viola and his main collaborators until he takes over as president in March.

Labor

Reliable sources have commented that if the decision is finally made that the Labor Ministry will be headed by a superior officer of the Air Force, the position will be filled by Brigadier Julio Cesar Porcile. He would thus be returning to the ministry in which he served under General Liendo.

Brigadier Porcile chairs the Legislative Advisory Commission, from which he has a virtually complete overview of the main affairs of state at this time.

One of the major difficulties in further guesswork about the cabinet that General Viola will preside over is that the final word has not yet been voiced on amending the law of ministerial areas of responsibility.

Viola said on TV from Rosario on Thursday that even if he knew the names of his future ministers, he would not be able to disclose them right now, because out of "gentlemanliness" he first had to inform the Military Junta. This was a clever way of suggesting that the president appoints the ministers, while at the same time apparently parrying the question.

But whether due to the Military Junta or the Legislative Advisory Commission (CAL), the fact is that the president's opinion will not suffice to amend the ministries law. The opinion of the three branches of the Armed Forces will also carry some weight in this regard.

In any case, it should be mentioned that there is the growing impression that Lieutenant General Viola has come out in favor of changes in the responsibilities, jurisdiction and number of the ministries. The crux of the changes supposedly involves breaking up the present Economy Ministry into three sections.

Dr Martinez de Hoz and his team are making a last-ditch effort to make their view understood that spreading around the responsibilities currently concentrated in the Economy Ministry would be "a serious mistake."

The opposite view, outlined by Viola to friends and collaborators, is that a new law would further facilitate cabinet cohesiveness and the exercise of presidential decisionmaking power. Furthermore, circles close to Viola are saying, such a reform would be in line with the future president's working methods and his strong feelings about not having a ministry that is a "first among equals."

Viola and the Navy

Even though there has been a great deal of talk that the Social Welfare Ministry would be revamped along with the Economy Ministry, there are reasons to believe that the former is lagging behind the latter. Viola will no doubt want to resolve matters in this sphere without hurting anyone's feelings in the navy, one of whose men will be in charge of at least the main section of this jurisdiction, according to all estimates.

The interesting thing is that the only name that has been taken seriously as a candidate for social welfare minister is Rear Adm Carlos Alberto Lacoste.-

Lacoste had been mentioned as one of the ministerial candidates before Fraga was appointed as Vice Adm Bardi's replacement at Social Welfare. At present he holds the post of director of naval electronics, but he has been widely known since he demonstrated exceptional organizational abilities in preparing and staging the World Soccer Championship in 1978.

It would not seem to be such a bad idea for a military regime that is still the object of serious political hostilities overseas to have a minister who is often in the journalistic limelight in Europe and other places in which soccer is like a grass roots religion. Lacoste is vice president of the International Federation of Association Football and a member of the federation's organizing committee for the 1982 world championship, to be held in Spain.

Lacoste is considered to have one of the most energetic personalities among active navy officers today. He has enough years of service for a decision to be made in coming weeks whether he will be promoted to vice admiral this year or not.

Question of Affinities

When the military government took charge of organizing the 1978 world championship, he was given an important, though not the main role in the undertaking, but in practice he wound up being the underlying pivot of a spectacle whose staging was hailed as a model of efficiency. What this spectacle cost the Treasury is another matter. This event, the sports triumph that electrified the country, left the harshest opponents of the tremendous economic efforts undertaken, Juan Alemann, Alvaro Alsogaray, without too much of a following.

If Lacoste were, in fact, to become part of the national cabinet headed by Viola, it would be interesting to observe how these two military officers, with their seemingly so different personalities, get along in everyday work, the one being remarkably enterprising and extroverted, the other cautious and phlegmatic. Like former Labor Minister Rubens San Sebastian, both are conspicuous and rabid River Plate fans, which, a Boca booster would say, just proves that no one is perfect.

Four sources close to the president-elect were asked separately this weekend about the possibility of Lacoste becoming a minister in March. Their replies were somewhat different, though they all agreed that in no way was it a

foregone conclusion. With language appropriate to one of the facets of the vice president of the International Federation of Association Football, the least reticent source, which, therefore, ventured to give his candidacy more of a chance, said that "if it's not a goal, it at least hits the goalpost."

From Rosario

Lieutenant General Viola unquestionably made a good choice, to avoid risks, when he agreed to make his first public appearance as president-to-be on privately owned Channel 3 of Rosario. All of the details of the appearance were properly taken care of, including his makeup.

Whoever failed to see, shortly into the interview, that he was witnessing a spectacle prepared for the consumption of as broad a cross section of the citizenry as possible, probably understood little of what was happening on the screen. On account of his military posts over at least the last 10 years, the ruling class--politicians, businessmen, trade union leaders--already knew Lieutenant General Viola quite well.

The salt needed for the meal of political novices contained some brief remarks about populism and elitism. The rest consisted mainly of showing a military man in whom many Argentines could see themselves: father, grandfather, in short, the common man, without grandiloquent words, with simple manners, with a cigaret and a glass of water. Whoever paid close attention to Viola's movements probably noticed the ease with which he took his place in front of the mock "estaño" that was erected as part of a well-thought-out stage setting. The word "estaño" has an implicit meaning in domestic politics, not exactly intelligence or culture but closer to experience, tantamount, among us, to "being street wise."

In this connection, the program provided a fair measure of what suited Viola, no more and no less. That is why the changes in scene settings were a success, including, in television language, several "inserts" in which excerpts from a memorable game of soccer constituted an almost subliminal way of telling the public at large about the feelings of the next president.

We could not exactly say that this was television journalism, because plain journalism, with its strict rules, grants fewer advantages that the ones on the program from Rosario. But we also feel that no attempt was made to make people believe otherwise, and therefore, the program was honest.

Association of Ideas

The only people who could feel cheated were the ones who arbitrarily determined what they could expect and sat down in front of their TV sets to hear Lieutenant General Viola talk about what he feels a proper tariff policy is nowadays or about what we can expect in exchange policy next year. The program was conceived for a different type of audience, one much less interested in details, and in this regard it achieved its objective.

Viola had praise for Pellegrini, Roca and Lisandro de la Torre. The name of Pellegrini is too much associated with the idea of a national industry to overlook the allegory implicit in his mention. Roca suggests the occupying of spaces and territorial integration. With regard to the fact that at the dinner on Thursday night in Rosario after the interview recording Dr Alberto Natale was seated to Lieutenant General Viola's right, this could lead to mistaken conclusions as to why the president-elect spoke about the founder of the Progressive Democratic Party (PDP). As we know, Natale is secretary general of the PDP in Santa Fe.

Dr Rene Balestra, the most important leader of democratic socialism in Santa Fe, was placed at Viola's left at the dinner. If we follow the same criterion, then the president-elect forgot to mention Juan B. Justo, and he forgot yet another well-known figure in 20th century Argentine politics since seated in front of him at dinner was Mr Enrique Osella Munoz, a Peronist leader.

Obviously, then, the names mentioned by Viola during the program on Channel 13 had to do with less specific considerations. Pellegrini, Roca and de la Torre suggest, in fact, an association of broader ideas, tantamount to speaking of order, progress and freedom.

In Parana

Lastly, the future president closed his activities this week with a speech at the luncheon the day before yesterday in Parana on the occasion of the congress sponsored by the Confederation of Rural Littoral Associations.

As on so many other occasions, he had stressed on Thursday that there would be continuity between his government and President Videla's, but he had also cautioned once again that the current economic policy is subject to the modifications and corrections that circumstances dictate.

In Parana he specified that such changes do not necessarily have to be substantive to get domestic production moving again. If we tie in this clarification with the spot that the speaker chose to deliver his first message as president, we would say that the MID [Integration and Development Movement] people should not be congratulating themselves. His message was delivered, in fact, in one of the traditionally most liberal jurisdictions of businessmen farmers.

In addition, Mr Jorge Aguado, identifying with the rural coastline confederation members, was also present at the luncheon in Parana. As president of Argentine Rural Confederations, Aguado is clashing with the farming circles in the MID, although he has strong critical reservations about some aspects of the current economic leadership.

As we know, the MID circles are trying hard to get the Argentine Rural Confederations to back the National Business Convocation, one of whose sponsors is the Argentine Agrarian Federation.

The Counsels of Polonius

For some time now, foreign exchange losses have been hovering around $30 to $40 million a day. These losses unquestionably do not stem solely from the expectations prompted in connection with what is going to happen after March with the dollar; they also are due to the natural characteristics of our balance of payments in second halves and, if you will, to certain harvest difficulties this year.

Be that as it may, the exchange issue and the impact that uncertainty regarding developments in it is having on interest rates and, hence, on the outlook for economic and financial activity, paint a picture that this week's public statements by the next president have certainly in no way modified. In this regard, Viola is still observing the counsels of Shakespeare's Polonius: "Give every man your ear and few men your voice."

In the meantime, that continues to be the key in what we could describe as the current transition until March and in response to which we can expect certain government steps over the next 2 weeks. Such new developments have been suggested by the president in Mendoza and heralded by the economy minister on Thursday in Rosario and by the president of the National Development Bank in a speech delivered here on Wednesday.

Basically, steps are supposedly to be taken to refinance business debts on medium- and long-term bases, to the extent possible, as explained in detail in our "Al Margen de la Semana" commentary. After all, there are sectors that want action rather than words.

8743
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MASSERA: CURRENT STAGE IN PROCESS FILLED WITH FEARS

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 22 Nov 80 p 6

[Text] The former commander in chief of the navy, retired Adm Emilio Eduardo Massera, spoke yesterday about fear, describing it as "a presence that seems to have taken hold among Argentines" and noting its inroads in the country's political, social, economic and cultural life.

Massera asserted in this regard that "the fear that we did not have of war, we have of peace, because we are moving into it with excessive wariness, full of useless precautions."

Massera delivered a speech at the headquarters of the Association of Business Employees of Bahia Blanca, a city in which an in-depth interview with the former navy commander also appeared yesterday in the local paper LA NUEVA PROVINCIA.

In his address Massera pointed out that "in Argentina today civilians are fueling small fears against the military, even though together they won the war, and the military harbors small fears of civilian public opinion."

He also underscored that "businessmen are afraid of going broke or that an overblown state will suffocate them" and that "the workers are afraid that their social gains will be undone."

Massera asserted along the same lines that "artists are afraid of censorship; censorship is afraid of ideas, and some print media are afraid of the truth."

"Those on the left," he went on to say, "are afraid that everything will get mixed up and progressives and terrorists will be put in the same category; those on the right are so afraid of the leftists that they wind up advocating a police state as in nations with Marxist regimes."

The Economic Leadership

Pursuing this tack, Massera then asserted that "the leaders of our economy are afraid of being displaced, and almost everyone is afraid that the new administration is not going to displace the economic leadership."

He then indicated that "the haughtiness exhibited by those who scorn the opinions, feelings and realities of the country seems to have been permanently taken up as an essential attitude, an attitude that carries them to the extreme of disclosing grudgingly, if not refusing to disclose, information on government activities, an attitude that strikes at the most elementary republican sentiment.

"The everyday results of this attitude," he added, "are affronts to the broadest and most diverse sectors of the country. Politicians are attacked and accused of being out-of-date and unrepresentative, and even of being subversive and corrupt, a generalization that is as unfair as it is erroneous. Businessmen who disagree with the results of an economic policy that is not just pragmatic but makeshift and pursued against the grain of Argentine realities, are opposed when they react to it."

Referring to the next government, Massera pointed out later that "its first main step must aim at getting us to lose our fear of democracy," asserting that "the new president has the full support of the citizenry to correct mistakes and deviations and to do the things that the country is calling for."

Interview

In the LA NUEVA PROVINCIA interview, Massera asserted with regard to Rockefeller's recent visit that he selected Argentina for Chase's annual meeting to back Martinez de Hoz and because his own interests required it.

Massera also reaffirmed his support for agrarian leader Humberto Volando, noting that "when I was commander in chief, I gave a speech at the Confederation of Buenos Aires and the Pampa Rural Associations in which I confirmed my defense of the right to dissent."

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CORDOBA GOVERNOR REPLIES TO MASSERA'S CRITICISMS

Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 25 Nov 80 p 6

[Text] Cordoba--The governor of the province, retired Gen Adolfo Sigwald, has contested assertions by retired Adm Emilio Massera and radical leader Ricardo Balbin regarding Argentines' fears. In speaking before a neighborhood rally in the town of Berrotaran, he urged the people to continue working "without fear, the fear that has been talked about so much recently and that I do not understand.

"The people afraid? I would ask: Afraid of what? There are men and women here, youngsters and children playing. What are we afraid of? We aren't afraid of anything. Why should we Argentines be afraid?"

Continuity, Not Perpetuity

On another issue, he countered charges of a potential status quo outcome for the process. "When those of us in the National Reorganization Process talk about continuity," he explained, "we are not talking about perpetuity. We have said very clearly that the ultimate objective of the process is democracy with full-fledged constitutional institutions.

"So then, it is far from the minds of the men of the process to remain indefinitely or forever. We are undergoing the National Reorganization Process to achieve the objectives set by the Armed Forces in 1976, and when the conditions are present, the institutions of the constitution will be in full operation, whereby citizens can express their will through their votes, through the ballot box. But before we get there, we want them to be prepared civicly to vote responsibly, to put their power of reasoning and intelligence, not just their heart, in their vote."

8743
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DISCREPANCIES WITH SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL NOTED

Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 20 Nov 80 p 8

[Article by special correspondent Antonio Morero]

[Text] The Socialist International sees a conflict-ridden picture in the political faction that supports it in Argentina, at a time when the new Social Democratic strategy is to intensify its presence and impact in Latin America.

The Socialist International's obvious intention of intensifying its presence and impact in Latin America, in accordance with the Social Democratic group's new strategy, could have concrete manifestations in Argentina in a few months.

This hinges, however, on three basic factors, among others: it must reverse the weakness of its local representatives; it must not generate unyielding resistance in official circles, which could thwart its plans, and its concern with other world problems must not detract from its concern for Argentine affairs.

No New Moves

In terms of local impact, the world congress that has just met in Madrid made no new moves regarding the current situation. The Popular Socialist Party, headed by Victor Garcia Costa, is still the only Argentine group that is a full member of the Socialist International.

Separately, delegates from the Socialist Confederation, headed by Ruben Vi - conti, and from the Unified Socialist Party, led by Simon Alberto Lazara, were invited to attend the congress as "observers," and they did.

This was also the status accorded Diego May Zuviria, from the Intransigent Party. The group's leader, Oscar Allende, clarified yesterday here that May Zuviria was the only representative authorized by Intransigent National Committee and that his party did not accept an invitation from the secretary general of the Socialist International, Bernt Carlsson, to join as a full member.

His clarification implicitly disavows Haydee Birgin and Eduardo Andriotti Romanin, both of whom reside overseas and who collaborated with May Zuviria in Madrid.

With regard to radicalism, the congress was attended by Luis Caceres, the president of Radical Youth and a regular member of IUSY, the Socialist International's youth group.

It is not too clear how the Socialist International will be able to refurbish its local division, which has a number of particularly factious elements, and to turn it into a homogeneous force with a certain amount of political clout.

In any case, in his speech closing the congress, Spain's Felipe Gonzalez made remarks that definitely evinced common cause with the Argentine groups, independent of their vote-getting capabilities, he clarified expressly.

View on the Process

A delegation from the Socialist International will be visiting Argentina once Viola takes office as president.

The mission will have a dual purpose, having to do with the political liberalization expected and with the potential overhaul of local personnel.

Social Democrats entertain certain expectations regarding the future stage of the Argentine process, although their current stand is one of open opposition to the Argentine Government, as evidenced in the paragraph devoted to our country in the final declaration of the Madrid congress.

The paragraph reads: "We offer our solidarity to the democratic forces that are struggling against repression in Argentina. We reaffirm, from the bottom of our hearts, our solidarity with the 'May Square mothers' and we demand that the Argentine Government account for the missing persons, missing children in particular."

8743
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TURBAY, OTHERS COMMENT ON U.S. ELECTION

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 6 Nov 80 Sec A pp 1, 6

[Text] Yesterday, President Julio Cesar Turbay denied that the Latin American continent would head toward a "rightwing position" as a result of the election of the Republican, Ronald Reagan, to the presidency of the United States.

Turbay Ayala commented: "I do not believe that the effect of the North American election will be reflected in a rightwing position on the continent," noting that the circumstances which prevailed in the United States were different from the political issues which are decisionmaking factors elsewhere.

For example, he remarked that the United States felt that its image as a great power had been somewhat dimmed, and hence the people who voted for Reagan "were trying to restore that country's victorious image."

Former President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, for his part, agreed with Turbay Ayala in the conviction that the increased inflation and unemployment had an effect on President Jimmy Carter's defeat.

Lopez Michelsen said that the Democratic Party, like all liberal parties, is without a dogma, which made it easy for the Republicans to take advantage of that tired attitude of the Americans to accrue good election results.

Yesterday, Turbay Ayala and Lopez Michelsen granted interviews to newsmen from the Caracol and RCN radio networks, expressing their views on the future of Latin America confronted with the Reagan government.

Also, in Bogota, the former Conservative president, Misael Pastrana Borrero, said that several lessons may be learned from the results of the American elections.

For example, he claimed that it was proven that the results of opinion polls do not always reflect the true electoral sentiments, and he predicted a possible different handling of the matter of the hostages in Iran.

As for the chairman of the Alvarist National Conservative Directorate, Miguel Escobar Mendez, he thought that the results were predictable, because the opinion polls had shown a desire for a change and a new course of action.

He said that the Americans showed clear-cut signs of disenchantment with President Carter's policy, noting that the Reagan victory could serve to foster a change of direction in Colombia.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the National Liberal Directorate, Victor Mosquera Chaux, remarked that his party hopes that Reagan will fulfill and uphold the commitments made by the United States to Latin America.

Turbay Comments

Turbay Ayala stated: "I want to tell you that we received the news with the surprise that you can imagine. We were not, and I don't think international opinion was, psychologically prepared for a victory the size of the one that Mr Reagan has just won."

He added: "I think that it obviously surprised the Americans themselves, and possibly the winning candidate himself, who was not expecting his victory to be of the proportions that were reached."

Turbay Ayala then remarked: "Obviously, everywhere on the globe, inflation, unemployment, the energy crisis, and social factors are affecting the determination of the destiny of nations; and, of course, they played a major role in the American determination.

"But there is another factor which, in my opinion, had a far greater influence, namely, the status of national pride. Many Americans thought that the image of a great power which has never been beaten nor humiliated was slightly dimmed; and I think that it was with a certain desire to restore the victorious image of the United States that many people turned toward the candidate Reagan."

Turbay Ayala subsequently noted: "We view Reagan's victory with hopeful surprise; there has not been a very important policy toward Latin America on the part of any president, except the late President Kennedy. So, to us, from the standpoint of a great policy's having been abandoned with the defeat of Mr Carter, this is not a matter that we could take for granted.

"On the contrary, we think that the great policy for Latin America has yet to be made, and if Mr Reagan wants to make it, he would have extensive opportunities to win the sympathy of these countries, which still view him with a great deal of curiosity, not knowing the final position regarding the fate of inter-American cooperation. As for me, I view him with the most hopeful sympathy, in the hope that what has been said and never done with regard to cooperation may now show good signs."

Turbay said: "I don't think that politics is a mere phenomenon of contagion. The parties are not like styles, and just because a party is in style in one country, this would be transferred to other countries. Insofar as politics is concerned, there are very special reasons and circumstances closely associated with the nation in which they occur. I don't think that Mr Reagan's victory, or Mrs Thatcher's victory in England, or Mr Seaga's victory in Jamaica necessarily must be reflected in all the conservative candidates in the world which, on that basis, should prepare now to assume power. It seems to me that what is necessitated is that the liberal parties and the democratic leftist parties realize that there are serious possibilities of their power being contested, and this requires that they act more conscientiously with their responsibilities, especially in the case of Colombia, where the majority of the party which brought me to the presidency of the republic has traditionally been prestigious. If that party does not split, does not become divided

and does not decide to commit suicide, I don't think that Mr Reagan's victory will have any connection with the destiny of Colombia."

Lopez Michelsen

For his part, former President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen described the American electoral event as historic.

Lopez Michelsen remarked: "Historic, in the sense that not only was the fate of the Republican Party and the Democratic Party decided, but, as many commentators have mentioned, an era in the history of the United States has ended."

He added: "An era during which there was domination by a coalition formed during the administration of President Roosevelt, comprised of the labor unions, the Catholics, the racial minorities and the southern states, which had formed a majority for the Democratic Party. That majority disintegrated in Tuesday's elections when, even among the labor unions, the Reagan forces succeeded in making highly significant inroads. Hence, it may be said that this has the scope not only of an election, but of an historic date, and a milestone in the development of the United States as a nation."

Lopez Michelsen recalled that the fate of the government parties was unlucky during times of inflation. "Rightwing governments fall just as leftwing governments do. The fact is that the United tates Government was liberal, and inflation has brought down the Democratic Party."

However, Lopez Michelsen observed: "After 2 or 3 years, I would like to find out whether the Democrats return as has already happened in the case of India, for example. So long as the problem of the high cost of living is not solved, the government will be held responsible for the high cost of living, regardless of its affiliation; because the public protest will make itself heard in the form of a vote against the government."

He declared: "The feat of keeping a party in the government has been seen in very few countries during the past 4 or 6 years."

Escobar Mendez

The chairman of the Alvarist Conservative Directorate, Miguel Escobar Mendez, said that the results in the United States were predictable, because the Americans wanted a change in view of the disenchantment that the Carter administration caused among them.

Escobar Mendez said: "I think that this means an obvious change in the United States' policy, and I hope that this change will prove favorable for Latin America, and also that public opinion in Colombia will imitate the example, and decide to promote a change in the country."

Pastrana's Opinion

Former President Misael Pastrana made the following comment to EL TIEMPO concerning the election results in the United States:

"Several lessons may be learned from the elections in the United States; first of all, that the polls do not, as claimed, reflect the true sentiments of the electorate. None of the polls, which presumably were taken with a high degree of technical expertise in the country to the north, gave Reagan the lead that he obtained. Either the polls were mistaken in the manner in which they were carried out, or there was a last-minute circumstance, which might well have been the contradictory handling of the final release of the hostages in Iran, that changed the attitude of the electorate.

"On the other hand, the high rate of abstention is still a phenomenon in the present democracies, even those with the greatest political significance, such as the United States, where there is no difficulty in the voter's having access to the polls.

"The American election also indicates that there is no such thing as unchangeable political loyalties on the part of the voter in the world of today; on the contrary, that electorate is obviously prompted by attitudes, programs, options and even individuals in the context of changing alternatives.

"In this context, it is noteworthy that the working electorate, which is traditionally democratic, was considerably displaced in yesterday's elections.

"As a final observation, I would say that the democracies clearly need a set of alternatives for the decisions relating to power, particularly for the chief executive of the state. Hence it would be fitting, on the basis of experience, to reconsider the feasibility of a political agreement in Colombia on certain conditions, that would allow the parties to appear before the electorate as clearly different options, with a lofty spirit of harmony."

Valencia Lopez

Finally, the chairman of the Ospino-Pastranist Conservative Directorate, Ignacio Valencia Lopez, claimed that the Reagan victory has strengthened the democracies of America.

Valencia Lopez remarked: "The American people's solid support for Reagan puts him in an invulnerable position, and the balance in world politics will surely again become the point of accord for maintaining peace."

Alvaro Gomez

Senator Alvaro Gomez stated:

"The Reagan victory has several meanings: an international one, representing an acquisition of awareness by the American people of their mission in the world. I think that the results are due to the dissatisfaction caused by the decline of United States leadership in the democratic world. Politically, there is no doubt that the great Anglo-Saxon democracy has assumed a conservative path. This is the most outstanding evidence of the political style that prevails in the democracies."

Gomez said: "Insofar as Latin America is concerned, we should not judge the event with the narrow view that the Americans in one party are better because they say nicer things about our hemisphere than the others. By the very fact that it occurred, Reagan's victory has prevented the Caribbean and Central America from being lost for democracy."

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CSO: 3010

FINAL TEXT OF AMNESTY DECREE PUBLISHED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 26 Nov 80 p 6-A

[Text] The following is the final text of the draft amnesty decree approved yesterday by the First Commission of the Chamber of Representatives:

Article 1. Amnesty is granted to all Colombians who were the authors of or participants in events constituting rebellion, sedition or mutiny, and crimes connected therewith committed before the present law went into effect.

Amnesty does not cover the cases in which the crimes of rebellion, sedition or mutiny involved kidnapping, extortion, homicide committed outside of combat, arson, the poisoning of water sources or reservoirs, and in general any act of barbarism or savagery.

Article 2. The benefits to which the preceding article refers will be granted within the four (4) months following the approval of this law to those who took up arms. When that period has ended, provided the conditions set forth in Article 11 exist, applications for amnesty from those arrested or sentenced for rebellion, sedition or mutiny and related crimes will be considered, except under the circumstances described in paragraph 2 of article 1.

Article 3. Any person desiring to benefit from the amnesty should present himself to any political, judicial, military, diplomatic or consular authority within the four (4) months after this law becomes effective, surrendering the weapons, ammunition and explosives in his possession, with a specific and personal statement that he will cease participation in the punishable acts to which the preceding norm refers.

Article 4. Those who present themselves to apply for amnesty may not be deprived of their freedom nor subjected to harassment of their persons or property because of the crimes with which this law deals during the procedure provided to rule on the case. An official engaging in such acts will be charged with the crime of arbitrary arrest or abuse of authority as the case may be, will lose his post and will be subject to a fine varying from 10 to 20 thousand pesos in present currency.

Article 5. An official to whom an individual presents himself to apply for amnesty will draft a document which must contain at least the following information:

1. Given and family names of the applicant and nicknames, if any, place of residence and record of the identity papers presented.

2. Description of his role in the actions to which this law refers, dates of proceedings in progress against him, if he knows of any, and a statement of his desire to rejoin civilian life.

3. List of the weapons, ammunition and explosives surrendered.

The document will be signed by the participants and will bear the fingerprint of the applicant, who will indicate the address he has chosen as his residence. The applicant will receive a document attesting to his appearance and the initiation of the amnesty proceeding.

Article 6. Within the five (5) days after the signing of the document, it will be sent to the pertinent governor, intendant or commissioner.

Article 7. Within the ten days after this law goes into effect, the officials who are hearing trials brought for the crimes to which article 1 refers must send to the governors, intendants or commissioners a list of the persons involved in these court procedures.

On the basis of the reports received from the officials to which the preceding paragraph refers, the governor, intendant or commissioner will, within ten (10) days of receipt of the information, send the proper documentation to the pertinent authorities.

If on the basis of the reports received it is concluded that there is no basis for trial, the files will be sent to the high court of the proper judicial district.

Article 8. If there is a basis for trial, once the documentation has been received, the judge hearing the case will rule clearly on the amnesty application within the following fifteen (15) days.

Article 9. If there is no basis for trial, the high court of the pertinent judicial district will rule on the amnesty application.

Once the documentation has been received, the high court, through the criminal ruling chamber, will rule clearly on amnesty. The trial judge will have three (3) days to present a proposal and the chamber will have two (2) days to rule.

The ruling will become executory on being handed down.

Article 10. Amnesty applications presented to diplomatic or consular officials will be conveyed to the ministry of foreign affairs. That ministry will transmit them to the ministry of government, which will establish whether or not there are grounds for trial. If there are, the application will be sent to the official hearing the case. If there is no basis for trial, the application will be sent to the high court of the Bogota judicial district.

Article 11. The benefits of amnesty will be extended to Colombians who have been deprived of their freedom, tried or sentenced for the crimes of rebellion, sedition or mutiny and crimes related thereto, with the exception of the crimes listed in paragraph 2 of article 1 of this law.

Once the period of time to which article 2 refers has elapsed, presuming the proper development for the reestablishment of peace thanks to this law, the government will decree the launching of the procedure to grant amnesty to those arrested, tried and sentenced, who must make application within the following two (2) months.

Article 12. Amnesty applications to which the preceding article refers will be ruled upon by the judge hearing the case within ten (10) days of their presentation.

The document rejecting an application for amnesty will be subject to appeal, which can be filed by the individual charged, his representative, or a representative of the public prosecution. If no appeal is filed, the ruling will be reviewed.

Article 13. No application for amnesty will interrupt the continuation of trials in progress.

Article 14. A copy of the ruling on each amnesty application will be delivered to the applicant in person.

Article 15. Each ruling granting amnesty will be filed under adjudicated cases.

Article 16. Without prejudice to the criminal suits which may be filed, officials who fail to implement the terms set forth in this law will be liable for misconduct.

Article 17. This law will be effective as of the date of its approval.

Signed by your commission: Jose Ramirez Castano, Jaime Pinzon Lopez, Zamir Silva Amin, Eduardo Rosas Benavidas, Jairo Ortega Ramirez.

5157
CSO: 3010

EMBASSY ATTACKERS ALLEGEDLY BACK IN COUNTRY

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 27 Nov 80 Sec A p 6

[Text]A year since the initiation of the verbal court martial of the members of M-19 [19 April Movement] and 9 months after the seizure of the Dominican Republic's Embassy, the authorities published the background information on the heads of the organization and of the Marcos Zambrano squad, and requested the cooperation of Colombians in capturing them.

At the same time, it was learned that the physician, Carlos Toledo Plata, is ill, and therefore the movement's leadership has been assumed by former medical student Jaime Bateman Cayon. The intelligence service accepted the story of the M-19 leader who claimed that "Commander No 1" and his comrades returned to Cuba several days ago.

All those who occupied the Dominican Embassy, where 16 foreign diplomats were held as hostages, have been tried as defendants in absentia in the trial which began on 25 November of last year, and which is currently in the phase of preparing interrogations.

The authorities revealed the biographies of the members of the M-19 Higher Command for the first time, and made recent photographs available, so that the citizenry might cooperate in the search for them.

Bateman Cayon was born in Santa Marta on 23 April 1940, and is known as "Pablo Garcia" or "El Flaco". The son of Carlos and Clementina, he is married to Peggy Ann Klelland Amado, and studied medicine at the National University until the sixth semester. He is 1.86 meters tall, and has a dark complexion, hazel-colored hair and a mole on his face. His citizen's identity card is No 2,945,835, of Bogota; and he has no military passbook, judicial record or passport.

Toledo Plata was born in Zapatoca, Santander, on 13 December 1932, and is known as "Francisco," "Pacho" or "Jacinto." The son of Angel Miguel and Virginia, he is married to Celina Mercedes Maza, of Argentine origin, and is a graduate in pediatric medicine. He is 1.68 meters tall, and has a medium-dark complexion and graying hair; and he wears glasses. His identity card is No 5,558,169, of Bucaramanga, and he has military passbook No 326502, of District 23, second class. He does not have a passport. In the organization, he is head of the Oriente regional entity.

Ivan Marino Ospina was born in Roldanillo, Valle, on 16 April 1940, and is known as "Alvaro" or "Felipe Gonzalez." The son of Jorge Tulio and Ana Felix, he is married

to Fanny Gomez, who was recently arrested in Medellin. He holds a bachelor's degree in the humanities and is employed as a merchant. He is 1.71 meters tall, and has hazel-colored hair, a dark complexion and dark eyes. His citizen's identity card is No 17,004,828, of Bogota, and his judicial record is No 614825. He has no military passbook, and he is chief of the Boyaca regional entity. He also coordinates special operations, and is an expert on explosives. Last June, he escaped from the La Picota jail, where he was tried in a court martial.

Jose Elmer Marin Marin, a companion of the former individual in his escape, was born in Rioblanco, Tolima, on 5 September 1948. Known as "Mario" or "Roberto," he is married to Gladys Lopez Jimenez, and is the son of Mario and Roberta. He has a bachelor's degree. His height is 1.70 meters, and he has a dark complexion and hazel-colored hair. He holds identity card No 13,809,229, of Bucaramanga. He does not have a military passbook or a judicial passport. He is head of the Tolima and Valle regional entity, and with the foregoing individuals is a member of the organization's high command.

It was also disclosed that Grace Leovenherz Vera was recently arrested in this capital. Born in Bogota on 30 October 1951, she held the rank of senior officer in M-19. She is single, graduated with a degree in anthropology, and is 1.66 meters tall, with a fair complexion. She was tried in the court martial that is under way against over 150 members of M-19. The authorities said that they are seeking the young woman Maria de los Angeles Toledo Maza, daughter of the congressman, and Esther Moron de Arteaga, leaders of the movement.

Background on Those Who Occupied the Embassy

On 27 February, an M-19 commando group violently seized the Dominican Embassy while a cocktail party was being held to mark another anniversary of that country. Nearly 50 persons were taken hostage, and later several of them were released, remaining inside the embassy until the end of the drama. There were 16 ambassadors from various nations of the world. The intelligence service subsequently managed to establish the identity of the subversives, and yesterday supplied that information to the press, so as thereby to capture them.

Rosemberg Pabon Pabon, known as "Pacho," and identified as the "No 1" commander, was born on 11 June 1948, in Cali. His parents were Arcesio, now deceased, and Leyda. He has citizen's identity card No 14,949,873, of Cali, and is a graduate in the field of social sciences. He is married to Lucelly Ramirez, who graduated with a degree in education.

He joined M-19 in 1976, at the suggestion of Arjaid Artunduaga Rodriguez, known as "Ivan," who is a senior officer in the organization.

In May 1977, he led the construction of the "People's Jail" in the Nuevo Tequendama district of Cali. Until 4 September 1978, he was employed in the senior high school in Jumbo, Valle, and was replaced by his wife, who resigned on 31 January 1979. In February of that year, he traveled with his wife to Tambo, Cauca, and turned up again at the time of the attack on the embassy.

Wilder Cesar Silva Barreto, known as "Macaquito" or "Gervasio," is of Uruguayan origin, and has been identified as the "No 3 commander." He was a member of the Tupamaro National Liberation Movement in his country, and entered Colombia in March 1978. He had previously been in Cuba, where he received guerrilla training. In 1979, he joined M-19 under the name of Victor E. Salazar.

Jorge Ivan Rojas Sanchez, alias "Genaro," is known as the "No 5 commander." He has citizen's identity card No 10,056,739, of Pereira, and was born on 16 July 1950 in the capital of Risaralda. His parents are Luis and Rosalba, and he is a mechanic by trade. He is 1.72 meters tall, dark and has black eyes.

He was a member of the National Liberation Army, and joined M-19 in 1975, as a first officer. On 26 July 1976 he was apprehended by the police on the premises of the National University, while painting slogans referring to the organization. He had in his possession a car with license plates AH-6549, which had been stolen a few days earlier. He was released with a writ of habeas corpus. By virtue of official memorandum 166, dated 17 August 1976, he was wanted by the 56th court of criminal proceedings for the illegal carrying of arms. On 1 October 1976, through official memorandum 01, he was wanted by the 14th superior court in connection with several investigations.

He took part in the construction of the "People's Jail" in the Lucerna district of Bogota, in which the head of the CTC [Confederation of Workers of Colombia], Jose Raquel Mercado; the former Conservative minister, Hugo Ferreira Neira; and the former Colombian ambassador to France, Miguel de German Ribon, were held captive.

Miguel Angel Mojica Rincon ("Alfredo"), known as the "No 7 commander," was born on 25 March 1958, in Bogota, and has citizen's identity card No 19,434,582, of Bogota. He is single, the son of Adolfo and Evelia, and is 1.70 meters tall, with a dark complexion. He is a former employee of Chrysler Colmotores. He attended secondary school and uses the name Ernesto Martinez Pulido. He has no criminal record.

Pompilo Aragon Zamora, known as "Pilo," is single, and an engineering student at the University of Valle. He was born on 9 June 1954, and has citizen's identity card No 14,443,606, of Cali. He joined M-19 in 1978, with the rank of second officer, and is a comrade of Clemencia Sandoval Garcia, who is currently being tried in the verbal court martial of the members of that movement.

Clelia Maria Garcia Henao, born on 29 May 1948, in Caicedonia, Valle, is known as "Mariela." With citizen's identity card No 24,476,562, of Armenia, she is fair, and 1.47 meters tall. She joined M-19 in 1977, as a second officer, and was a member of the commando group which kidnapped the then Nicaraguan ambassador to Colombia, William Barquero Montiel, on 10 May 1978.

Gladys Diaz Ospino de Amortegui, known as "Carmenza," has citizen's identity card No 41,435,241, of Bogota, Born on 24 November 1948, in Mompos, Bolivar, she is married to Guillermo Arturo Amortegui Ramirez, who is currently under arrest. She is a physician by profession, and until February 1979 was working at the health station in Morales, Cauca.

In the latter part of 1977, she joined M-19, and in 1978 founded a guerrilla school in Paletara, Cauca, which was attended by Jose Antonio Navarro Wolff, Pablo Soltan Tatay Benish, known as "Liberado," and Maria Graciela Bolanos de Tatay, known as "Elvira." The school was headed by Ivan Marino Ospino, or Felipe Gonzalez, a fugitive from La Picota.

Carmenza Cardona Londono, who was known as "Norma" or "Stella," was born on 15 July 1952, in Cartago, Valle. She has citizen's identity card No 31,261,421, of Cali. She is 1.50 meters tall, and has a dark complexion, broad, heavy eyebrows, thick lips and a well developed bust. She took university courses. Her parents are Rafael Antonio and Ascenet. While employed as a teacher, she became affiliated with M-19 through Antonio Jose Navarro Wolff, and in December 1978 cooperated with him in the establishment of the guerrilla school in Paletara, Cauca. In late January 1979, she accompanied Navarro to Coconuco, Cauca, in order to meet with Marco Anibal Avirama for the purpose of locating some weapons that they had concealed in storage since the last guerrilla school. She was the "No 9 commander," and was the one assigned to negotiate with the government's emissaries, in the yellow station wagon.

Maria Clemencia Sandoval Garcia, known as "Martha," and a companion of Pompilio Aragon Zamora ("Pilo"), was born on 19 August 1956 in Bogota. She has citizen's identity card No 31,466,277, of Yumbo, Valle. The daugher of Virgilo and Cecilia, she is a graduate in civil engineering. A second officer in the organization, she led the seizure of the newspaper EL CALENO, on 17 April 1979.

Gloria Amanda Rincon Lopez, who was wounded in the occupation of the embassy, is known as "Andrea." She was born on 8 October 1957, in Florencia, Caqueta, and has citizen's identity card No 40,755,969, of that town. The daughter of Luis Alejandro and Maria Jesus, she is a student and a legal secretary. Single, she is 1.64 meters tall, and has a dark complexion. In 1978, she joined M-19 as "No 2 officer," and in January 1979, with the Monje Benavides brothers who are now in exile, she led the mobile commando group of the organization in Florencia. In February 1979, she operated with Gustavo Arias Londono ("Gerardo") in Caqueta and Huila. She was the "No 13 commander" at the Dominican Embassy.

The four remaining guerrillas were identified as follows: "No 15 commander," Roberto Prada Lopez; "No 17 commander," Rene Polanco Betancourt; Napoleon de la Fuente, a native of Antioquia; and Jorge Eliecer Cepeda Duque.

The authorities presume that they all entered the country over the Venezuelan border, and several of them intended to participate, on 19 September of this year, in the abortive "Eighth Summit Meeting of M-19," which was to have been held at the Potosi bathing resort in Tocaima, Cundinamarca.

Before leaving the country with their hostages, the members of the Marcos Zambrano Commando Group received passports in the following names: Omar Cardona Torres, Genaro Molina Ceballos, Pedro Gutierrez Ruiz, Alfredo Martinez Laspriella, Roberto Prado Lopez, Rene Polanco Betancourt, Jorge Eliecer Cepeda Duque, Napoleon de la Fuente, Natalia Mendoza Arias, the negotiator, Emilia Ramirez Gomez, Renata de la Concepcion Galindo, Estella Mambuscay Rendon, Maria Salcedo Pacora and Victoria Osorio Navas.

Jorge Iván
Rojas Sánchez,
Comandante "Cinco"

Pompilio Aragón
Zamora,
Comandante "Siete"

Carmenza Cardona
Londoño,
Comandante "Nueve"

Gladys de Amérteguí
Díaz Ospina,
médica

Rosemberg Pabón
Pabón,
Comandante "Uno"

Wilder César
Silva Barreto,
Comandante "Tres"

María Clemencia
Sandoval García,
Ingeniero Civil

Cielia María
García Henao

2909
CSO: 3010

EXPORTERS CALL FOR INCREASED PESO DEVALUATION

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 23 Nov 80 Sec C p 5

[Text] The National Exporters Association (ANALDEX) has requested that the government increase the rate of devaluation, "because we have actually revalued our currency."

Alfonso Rojas Llorente, chairman of ANALDEX, said that the price of the dollar should be more than 65 pesos and not slightly over 50 pesos, which is the official exchange rate.

Rojas remarked that the devaluation has been slow, and that a more accelerated rate must be maintained, as a means of increasing the share of Colombian products on the international market.

The chairman of ANALDEX submitted the following statement:

Devaluation is a subject which evokes conflicting reactions in Colombia, with some holding the view that the government is accelerating it in a reckless manner which, they claim, has been reflected in a weakening of the economy because of the lack of a sound currency.

However, there are incontrovertible events, such as the fact that internal production costs have risen far more rapidly than the peso's devaluation; and so, while the index of devaluation during the past 10 years increased from 100 to 200, the inflation rate for the same period rose from 100 to 800. This means that the competitive status of native production in comparison with the foreign supply has been drastically curtailed, with a negative effect on the exporting process. Not only that, for on the internal market as well, every day one observes an increase in this lack of competitive status in comparison with the imported product, and it has become increasingly more attractive to import.

In previous years, the devaluation process was restrained, perhaps to prevent the likely inflationary impact, which experience has proven to be considerably less than was thought; and therefore, the dollar should now be priced about 65 pesos. This necessitates maintaining a more accelerated rate of devaluation because we have actually revalued our currency. It is not a matter of devaluating at a more accelerated pace out of a mere desire to do so, but rather because we must counter the systematic revaluation of the peso.

Rapid devaluation may possibly entail drawbacks, owing to a potential inflationary effect, of which we are not unaware, although to a lesser extent, as we said, than people think. And if there is no correction in this situation whereby there is a greater difference each day between the internal rates of inflation and devaluation, the exchange outlook is very gloomy, despite the abundant reserves; because we must not forget that their growth is due in large measure to the income in hard currency derived from illegal export operations, mainly involving drugs, while our legal trade balance has been systematically in a state of deficit recently.

If one adds to this the fact that coffee prices have been greatly reduced, while the need for imports has increased, and the demand for hard currency with which to pay for fuel has risen sharply, if no definitive measures are adopted for the devaluation process, hastening it, we may soon find ourselves facing an exchange situation that will curb and hamper the country's overall development, leading us to a crisis of incalculable seriousness, which will hurt all of us, not only the exporters.

2909
CSO: 3010

CONGRESSMAN REPORTS TO CHAMBER ON FICTITIOUS EXPORTS

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 27 Nov 80 p 12-A

[Article by Ramiro Castellanos: "Fictitious Exports Totaling 46 Million U.S. Dollars Denounced in Chamber"]

[Text] Colombia effected fictitious exports totaling $46 million--approximately 2.1 billion Colombian pesos--in one year, parliamentarian Hugo Serrano Gomez of Santander charged.

The congressman spoke out yesterday during a debate in the Eighth Commission of the Chamber of Representatives attended by the director of the INCOMEX [Colombian Foreign Trade Institute], Edgar Moncayo; the director of the PROEXPO [Export Promotion Fund], Manuel Jose Cardenas; a representative of the controller general of the republic and another representative of the Issuing Bank.

Serrano Gomez said that a study of import forms revealed that in many cases the consular tax had not been properly paid, and he said that friction had developed between controller's office officials and those of the INCOMEX, because the latter would not allow the fiscal checks for which the law provides.

He noted that in a check of 40 sample tax payment forms, carried out in cooperation with controller's office employees, 22 were found to be in error, lacking seals or having been issued to individuals and enterprises with tax debts to the national treasury administration. The 22 importers owed the state 246 million pesos.

He stated that the firms to which paid-up tax statements were delivered included Nissan Distributors, which owed more than 14 million in taxes; Central Colombian Auto-Agric-lture, which owed 2 million; Colombian Polyethylene, which owed 20 million; and Icasa, which owed 9 million.

He said that some importers had expressed to him a concern, because people do not want to be involved, about the fact that INCOMEX middlemen were collecting five pesos on every dollar of import value.

Serrano Gomez appeared on a summons from parliamentarian Alegria Fonseca, who said that in the case of the false paid tax statements the responsibility should not be borne by the INCOMEX, but that the tax director instead should be held responsible.

Parliamentarian Antonio Ramirez said for his part that the INCOMEX was wasting money on travel expenses. He cited the case of an official who was sent to Cali on an expense account which totaled 187,800 pesos.

Serrano Gomez said that in connection with the fictitious exports, the national government had to pay the "exporters" 24 million pesos.

He mentioned as a curiosity the fact that supposedly a volume of carrots was exported which exceeded the total domestic production. He read a part of a report from the special customs investigation section, in which the authorities maintained that fictitious exports were effected with documents used for normal exports, but that without a doubt there had to be complicity on the part of the officials handling the licenses.

INCOMEX Director's Version

Edgar Moncayo, the director of the INCOMEX, said that that body handles 160,000 import licenses a year and that each application passes through the hands of 40 employees.

He said that if there are shortcomings it is because there are no control mechanisms.

"How can the INCOMEX know if a paid tax statement issued as valid is false?" he asked. He went on to note that it is not possible to research the legality of each of these documents because this would be a never-ending task.

He said that there is no centralized system in the tax administration to establish if an importer is in debt to the state or not.

"The director of that body himself has said that such control is impossible," he noted.

As to penalties for false certificates, he asserted that the INCOMEX has no authority to implement such measures.

He said that in the future, with the computer which has recently been purchased, it will be possible to know which of the 3,000 exporters and 5,000 importers are in some difficulty with INCOMEX, so that their transactions will be rejected.

As to controller's office checks, he commented that "INCOMEX has offered no resistance to an audit, but what happened is that no one has been sure how far the supervisory authority of the controller's office goes in the handling of import and export licenses, or where the exclusive functions of their organizations begin."

He promised that the charges made by Serrano Gomez will be investigated and those responsible penalized.

He suggested the establishment of a committee with representatives of the two institutions--the INCOMEX and the controller's office--to study the functions of each body in order to avoid friction.

Referring to the fictitious exports, he said that a number of bodies participated in the process and that in the final analysis it is the duty of the customs authorities to establish whether the goods listed in fact leave the country.

He added that it is not INCOMEX but the Bank of the Republic which is responsible for issuing tax bond certificates to exporters, and it is not easy to establish crime when several bodies are involved in the process.

He said that the INCOMEX has established controls which make export more difficult in order to prevent fraud; they insure that this problem is minimal at present. Finally, he announced that because of these controls, which are utilized by all of the state bodies, the various regional directors in the country have reported that exports are being discouraged.

The final speaker was Libardo Arriaga, representing the controller, Anibal Martinez Zuleta, who said that the irregularities found in the INCOMEX in connection with the paid tax statements are being investigated by a special commission, and that those responsible will be turned over to the ordinary courts.

5157
CSO: 3010

NEW SENIOR MILITARY ASSIGNMENTS LISTED

Thirteen Generals, Two Admirals

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 22 Nov 80 pp 1-A, 6-A

[Text] The armed forces will have a new three-star general, two major generals, ten brigadier generals and two rear admirals as of this coming 3 December, the Ministry of National Defense announced yesterday.

The insignia will be awarded to the military personnel during the closing study session at the General Jose Maria Cordoba Cadet School, with President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala present.

Maj Gen Gustavo Matamoros D'Costa, presently second in command and chief of the army general staff, will be promoted to the rank of three-star general.

Brig Gens Rafael Obdulio Forero Moreno, commander of the Military Institute's Brigade, and Jose Maria Arbelaez Caballero, intendant general of the army, will be promoted to the rank of major general.

Army Cols Alvaro Lopez Vargas, Ernesto Lopez Ramirez, Antonio Jose Gonzalez Prado, Jaime Hernandez Lopez, Jose Alirio Alvarado Hernandez and Pedro Nel Molano Vanegas will be promoted to the rank of brigadier general.

Colonel Hernandez Lopez is the son of retired Major General Rafael Hernandez Pardo, who served as minister of national defense during the government of Dr Alberto Lleras Camargo.

Air Force Cols Alberto Guzman Molina and Alfonso Amaya Maldonado will be promoted to the rank of brigadier general, as will police colonels Jorge Arturo Pineda Osorio, presently serving as director of the General Santander Cadet School, Luis Eduardo Castillo Amaya, commander of the Bogota police department.

Capts Miguel Rangel Santos and Manuel Fernando Avendano Galvis will be the new rear admirals.

The presentation of insignia to the brigadier generals in the police force will take place on the same date, 3 December, at the General Santander Cadet School.

High Command Changes Noted

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 30 Nov 80 p 8-A

[Text] Natural and routine changes will be made within the armed forces in the coming days as a result of the promotion of a number of officers to the rank of general.

Maj Gen Gustavo Matamoros D'Costa, who will be presented next Wednesday with the insignia of a three-star general, will be assigned to head the combined general staff of the military forces.

General Matamoros will be replaced as second in command of the army by Maj Gen Bernardo Lema Henao, who is currently serving as inspector general for that armed branch.

Brig Gen Jose Maria Arbelaez Caballero, who will be presented with a major general's insignia, and who has been serving as intendant general of the army, will be appointed director of the Higher War School, which post is now occupied by Maj Gen Jose Maria Rivas Forero. He will be assigned to Washington as the Colombian delegate to the Inter-American Defense Council.

Next Monday, moreover, transfers in the brigade command posts and the leadership of the Military Cadet School, as well as other high army posts, will be announced.

Next Wednesday, at the military school, six officers will be promoted to the rank of brigadier general and each will be assigned command of a brigade.

General Matamoros

Mayor general José María Arbeláez Caballero

Brig. Gral. Jaime Hernández López

Brig. Gral. Alberto Guzmán Molina

Brig. Gral. Jorge Arturo Pineda Osorio

Brig. Gral. Antonio José González Prado

Brig. Gral. Luis Eduardo Castillo Amaya

Brig. Gral. Alvaro López Vargas

Mayor general Rafael Obdulio Forero Moreno

Brig. Gral. Alfonso Amaya Maldonado

General Gustavo Matamoros

Contralmirante Manuel Fernando Avendaño

5157
CSO: 3010

CONSTRUCTION OF PRIVATE PORTS AUTHORIZED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 24 Nov 80 p 16-F

[Text] The creation of private maritime ports will be authorized by the National Economic and Social Policy Council (CONPES), Decree No 3137 promulgated by the national government provides.

Private terminals will not be built in geographic areas or zones of influence where there are state port facilities equipped for trade.

The text of the decree reads as follows:

In connection with the issuance of norms on the granting of permits in the port sector,

The president of the Republic of Colombia, exercising his constitutional and legal authority, and

In view of the following facts:

That the timely use of beaches, coastal zones and other nationally owned sites for projects by private persons for their exploitation and benefit is allowed under the terms of the provisions of articles 679 and 682 of the Civil Code, requiring the special permission of the competent authorities;

That Extraordinary Decree No 2349 of 1971 established a legal system of permits to regulate the authorization and development of timely use of beaches and coastal zones for projects such as wharfs, breakwaters, jetties and other similar structures, assigning the authority in this connection to the General Maritime and Ports Office of the Ministry of National Defense;

That article 167 of the Fiscal Code defines the categories of national ports and provides that those authorized are those through which both import and export activities, or either of these, can be effected;

That Extraordinary Decree No 1174 of 1980, article 3, paragraph 6, established the authority of the government to declare port projects of a private nature as authorized ports and conferred on the Colombian Ports Enterprise the authority to regulate their operations;

That Extraordinary Decree No 627 of 1974 established the National Economic and Social Policy Council as an advisory body to the government and provided that the department of planning will participate in the assessment of domestic or foreign private investment projects requiring the intervention of the national government;

That there are important zones in the country which need port facilities for their full development and integration in national economic progress; and

That the national government has the duty to establish a port policy in accordance with the standards established by law, as well as to plan for the mechanisms for its full implementation:

Decrees: Chapter 1. Privately Operated Port Facilities

Article 1. Definition. For the purposes of this decree, privately operated ports means complexes of port installations built and managed by private persons for their own use and that of third parties, after obtaining permission from the state, which themselves offer all technical and administrative facilities for the docking and anchoring of vessels of medium and deep draught and for the loading, unloading and storage of goods.

Article 2. State Functions. Privately operated ports must be provided with facilities enabling the authorities of the republic to exercise the tasks of supervision, inspection, regulation and control for which the legislation in effect calls.

Article 3. Prohibition. The establishment of privately operated ports may not be authorized when in the judgment of the National Economic and Social Policy Council this would be undesirable because of their proximity to geographic zones or spheres of influence in which there are state port installations equipped for trade.

Article 4. Desirability. Before submitting an application for the construction of the installations as such, in accordance with the provisions of Decree No 2349 of 1971, the party interested in developing a privately operated port must obtain a favorable ruling from the National Economic and Social Policy Council to the effect that the port proposal is desirable and advisable for the progress and development of the region and the general economy of the country, and is not in conflict with sectorial or regional plans or the National Plan for Economic and Social Development.

The pertinent application should be submitted through the National Planning Department and must be accompanied by the following documents:

a. Those establishing the status and legal representation of the applicant, if a juridical person is involved, as well as his economic and technical capacity and the financing means he has for the development of the project;

b. Location, boundary and area of the terrain which would be taken up by the construction and adjacent service zone;

c. Justification for the project, taking the economic activity of the region, the estimated freight volume and its relationship with the economy of the country into account;

d. General description of the project, specifying the technical details such as to make it possible to establish its volume and characteristics; and

e. Approximate budget for the project.

Single Paragraph: Applications and documentation will contain the details and specifications set forth by the National Planning Department.

Article 5. Content of the CONPES Ruling. In addition to ruling on desirability, the opinion of the National Economic and Social Policy Council will establish the sum which the applicant must pay to the national treasury annually by way of compensation for the use of public assets.

Chapter II. Construction Permit

Article 6. Application. Once the favorable ruling of the National Economic and Social Policy Council has been obtained, the applicant will submit his request for a permit to the General Maritime and Ports Office through the pertinent harbor master's office, accompanied by the documents to which article 91 of Decree No 2349 of 1971 refers.

Article 7. Processing. The General Maritime and Ports Office will process the application in accordance with the provisions of articles 92 to 96 of Decree No 2349 of 1971.

Article 8. Ruling on the Application. Once all of the procedures and studies of the documents contained in the file have been completed, the General Maritime and Ports Office will grant a permit, if the application appears economically and technically advisable, and if no viable objections have been filed.

Article 9. Granting of the Permit. The resolution granting permission will contain the following clauses.

a. Location and boundaries of the zone covered by the permit, and the maximal usable area;

b. Category of construction authorized, purposes and uses allowed for the same and the period within which the work must be carried out;

c. Duration of the permit in terms of years;

d. Warning to the effect that all of the norms in this decree and the laws in effect are included in the conditions of the permit;

e. Volume of the penalty which can be demanded of the holder of the permit in the event of nonfulfillment of obligations;

f. Extent of the guarantees which the permit holder must provide to guarantee fulfillment of his obligations and the pollution risk with which article 5 of Extraordinary Decree 1875 of 1979 deals; and

g. Extent of the compensation to which article 5 of this decree refers.

Article 10. Rights and Recourse. The decisions of the General Maritime and Ports Director must be justified. They will be communicated and will be subject to government recourse in the forms prescribed by Extraordinary Decree No 2733 of 1959.

Article 11. Letter of Commitment. Within the ten (10) days following the issuance of the resolution granting permission, the permit holder must authorize the public statement to which article 97 of Decree No 2349 of 1971 refers, in accordance with its requirements, which will be officially recorded along with a true copy of the ruling involved, with confirmation of personal notification.

Article 12. Guarantees. The holder of the permit must within the ten (10) days following granting of the permit arrange the guarantees required in the pertinent resolution. This may be a personal bond or one provided by an insurance company or a banking institution legally established in Colombia. The General Maritime and Ports Office must approve these guarantees, once established.

Article 13. Allocation of the Zone. Once the permit holder presents a recorded copy of the document to which article 11 above refers, the harbor master or the representative of the General Maritime and Ports Office, as the case may be, will proceed with the physical allocation of the zone involved by means of a procedure which will be recorded in a document.

Chapter III. Norms Governing Use of the Permit

Article 14. Supervision of Construction. The General Maritime and Ports Director or his representative, the harbor master or the experts designated by any of the above will carry out the supervision necessary to insure that the construction adheres to the conditions established in the resolution granting permission and the provisions of the General Maritime and Ports Office.

To this end, the General Maritime and Ports Office may request the technical assistance of the Colombian Ports Enterprise, at the expense of the applicants.

Article 15. Statement of Authorization. Once the construction has been completed and conformity with the plans and specifications approved has been checked by the General Maritime and Ports Office, the national government will declare the port authorized to engage in trade.

Article 16. Technical Supervision. The functioning of privately operated port services will be subject to the regulat[illegible]romulgated by the Colombian Ports Enterprise, in accordance with the pro[illegible]f article 3 of Extraordinary Decree No 1174 of 1980.

In this connection, it will be the responsibility of the COLPUERTOS [Colombian Ports Enterprise], by means of a justified resolution, to approve the regulations governing operation, with the permit holders being required to submit the following documents:

a. Copy of the complete port installation project;

b. List of the human and equipment resources available to the port;

c. Copy of the resolution issued by the General Maritime and Ports Office granting permission for the construction of the private port;

d. Copy of the public record with which article 11 of this decree deals;

e. Copy of the national government document declaring the port authorized to engage in trade; and

f. Copy of the draft of the private port operations regulations.

Single Paragraph: The expenditures required for the supervision of the functioning of the privately operated port will be borne by the permit holder.

Article 17. Port Authority. At all times and under all circumstances, the port authority will be the responsibility of the respective harbor master in whose jurisdiction the respective structures have been built.

Article 18. Rates. The establishment of rates for the services of the privately operated port will be subject to the control of the national government.

It will be the duty of the Ministry of Public Works and Transportation to approve the rate regulations, as well as their amount or volume.

Article 19. Official Availability. The buildings, structures and installations to which this decree refers will be permanently available free of charge for military, health, public service and national security uses as established by the national government in accordance with the norms governing these matters.

For commercial use, the government will be subject to the same conditions established for private parties.

Article 20. Expiration. The permits to which this decree refers will expire under the conditions for which article 98 of Decree No 2349 of 1971 provides. The facts establishing expiration to which this article refers will be reported by the harbor master involved to the General Maritime and Ports Office, which will issue the pertinent resolution.

This resolution will also order payment in accordance with the penalty clause included in the permit, and compulsory collection, if necessary.

Article 21. Duration of Permits. The permits with which this decree deals may be granted for an initial period of up to to twenty (20) years, to be extended for periods of ten (10) years more, if the permit holder so requests one (1) year in advance, and the National Economic and Social Policy Council and the General Maritime and Ports Office deems this desirable.

In any case, the total duration of a permit may not exceed fifty (50) years.

Article 22. Assignment. The permit holder may assign it without the express authorization of the authority which granted it.

Article 23. Established Rights. The granting of a permit does not affect the rights enjoyed by the nation or private parties over their respective terrains, nor does it in any case limit the right of the nation to erect constructions at any site it deems desirable, outside the boundaries granted the permit holder.

Article 24. Review. Once the permit has lapsed or run out, construction, buildings and investments by the private persons to whom this decree refers will become the property of the nation.

Article 25. Special Exception. The coastal zones of the archipelago of San Andres and Providencia are excepted from the provisions of this decree.

Article 26. Effective Date. This decree will become effective as of the date of its issuance.

It is ordered that this decree be published and implemented.

Issued in Bogota, Special District, on 20 November 1980 and signed by Minister of Economic Development Andres Restrepo Londono, Minister of Public Works and Transportation Enrique Vargas Ramirez, and National Planning Department head Eduardo Wiesner Duran.

5157
CSO: 3010

TECHNICAL COOPERATION PACT SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 10 Nov 80 Sec F p 7

[Text] Yesterday, the governments of Colombia and Yugoslavia signed two agreements for scientific-technological and technical cooperation, which will make it possible to conduct the studies for the installation of plants to process the Colombian copper deposits and to apply technology to the processing of dairy products and the cultivation of garden produce.

The two documents were signed by Foreign Affairs Minister Diego Uribe Vargas, representing the Colombian Government, and Radoje Kontic, a member of the Federal Executive Council, representing the Yugoslav Government. They will be in effect for 2 years, and may be extended.

The parties pledge to exchange technology and to train technicians.

Excerpts From the Agreements:

Within the framework of their authority, the parties will make it possible to develop scientific-technological cooperation between their pertinent organizations on the following terms:

a. To study the various options that will allow for the design and installation of a complete semi-industrial pilot plant for producing and processing the copper and nonferrous ores existing in Colombia.

b. To make a study of the hydro-pyro and electrometallurgical processes that would be most feasible for supplementing the existing pilot concentration plans in Colombia.

c. To make the preliminary selection of technological processes and options for refining copper and other nonferrous ores.

d. To promote direct information on Yugoslavia's experience in technological development attained by that country in the area of processing and using metallic copper and the products of its exploitation.

Milk and Garden Produce

Within the framework of their authority, the two parties will facilitate the development of direct scientific and technical cooperation between the pertinent organizations

in both countries, particularly in the following manner:

a. To prepare a study on the application of technology in the area of milk processing and garden produce production, geared to the conditions for rural development of the Duitama area in the department of Boyaca, and the subtropical zone of Colombia.

b. Joint cooperation that will make it possible to adapt technology to the rural areas of the Andean region, in which there are small and medium-sized agricultural and livestock establishments that could be improved with the assistance represented by technological adjustment.

c. To conduct joint research relating to the processing of milk, its utilization and the marketing of the byproducts.

d. To make a study of the phytosanitary conditions in the Duitama area, in order to design control systems that will make it possible to obtain answers to the health problems associated with growing potatoes and other vegetables.

2909
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

PRO-SANTOFIMIO PAPER FOLDS--According to an announcement from the correspondent in Ibague, Oscar Gutierrez, the pro-Santofimio evening paper COMBATE (formerly known as LAS NOTICIAS) began a forced vacation owing to financial losses in its operation. Also, because it was impossible to reach a successful agreement at a meeting that the stockholders held with other individuals interested in contributing to the newspaper's continuation, its manager, Dr Antonio Cifuentes Navarro, decided that the staff and the employees would go on leave starting on that date, while another option was arranged. Today, the largest stockholder, Dr Ramiro Lozano Neira, who is currently secretary of health in Tolima, was attempting to seek new associates in order to prevent the definitive closing of the only daily paper in Ibague, which has been operating for 3 consecutive years, and which was headed recently by the journalist and poet, Lola de Acosta. [Text] [Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 19 Nov 80 Sec A p 4] 2909

CSO: 3010

RELATIONS WITH U. S., HAITI, VENEZUELA, MEXICO ASSESSED

Santo Domingo EL NACIONAL in Spanish 9 Dec 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Restrictions on Our Sovereignty"]

[Text] "Interdependency" is the inevitable normal form in which nations are linked together, on a worldwide scale, in the legal, economic and political order.

It is obvious that these bonds of mutual rapprochement also imply an inevitable decrease in national sovereignty. It is a constant law that a portion of autonomy is given up, in order to be able to enjoy the bit of sovereignty given up by the other states, large and small.

Public international law is the guarantor -- a guarantor lacking power to penalize prevaricators -- that the rules of the game will be kept in this order of relations from nation to nation.

Respect for the universally received rules should prevent, if possible, the comparison -- a comparison that refuses to die, that perpetuates itself -- in which it is pointed out that "the shark feeds on sardines," from being made.

It must be pointed out that public international law does not always agree with international policy. International policy superimposes itself on public international law, with the unquestionable vigor with which force imposes itself on reason.

What does that international policy, especially the international policy of the large to dominate over the small, use extremely frequently? In normal times, economic might. In wartime, military might.

It is now a cliche, a commonplace constantly on the lips of leftists and rightists, of revolutionaries and conservatives, that we -- the Dominican Republic -- belong to the "dependent" countries.

But this evaluation, which is correct, is accompanied by another commonplace, which is less correct and which consists in accepting as absolute truth that our sole dependency is the dependecy subjecting us to the United States. This is false.

No country in Latin America is as manacled, as tied up by so many bonds of dependency as the one called Dominican Republic.

Of course, we depend first of all on the North in the field of politics and economics. But we also depend on Haiti, which blackmails us by leaving us with no harvest, which is the same as leaving us without sugar, by not sending us field workers if we do not smile at the adipose lifetime president and if we do not overlook violations of human rights on the western part of our island.

Our sole dependency is not now on the Americans. From the Americans on down, we have others. Venezuela and Mexico hold us like a footstool with their damned oil.

The agreements based on hydrocarbons that they decide to arrange are certainly not fraternally inspired. They are not an "I give so that you may give" found in Roman Law. Those agreements belong to the type of "take it or leave it" and to "I give you what I want in exchange for your giving me what I want."

In a certain sense, American assistance is more generous than the assistance of the so-called sister countries. The operational fund that the Americans have in the IDB has been lending to us on a 40-year term with a grace period of 10 years and 3 percent interest, while when Venezuela lent us 60 million it was at 8 percent, at a 4-year term and a 2-year grace period.

On reaching this point, the honest, mandatory question is how we can slacken off the bonds that tie us, bonds that lessen our sovereignty and restrict it without reason.

Let us venture to reply. Dependency with Haiti is already under consideration. Ways are being devised -- by means of automation or by sweetening the bitter cutting of sugarcane for the Dominicans -- so that Haitians will stay in Haiti.

With Venezuela, Mexico and other countries, by rapidly increasing our export products and by exporting new products that will give us negotiating power.

Today's cases show that it is the only course open to us. Mexico needs refined sugar that we have not been able to offer it. Venezuela is constantly needing consumer goods like kidney beans, sugar, chickens.

Stated more simply: just as production and productivity will save us from the anguish of domestic hunger, they will redeem us from intolerable foreign pressure.

10,042
CSO: 3010

ECONOMIC RIGHTS, PEREZ ESQUIVEL NOBEL PRIZE NOTED

Santo Domingo EL NACIONAL in Spanish 14 Dec 80 p 8

[Editorial: "The New Human Rights"]

[Text] Every age, as if in keeping with its nature, with its special temperament and circumstances, reserves for itself a word, a slogan in which it engraves the summarized expression of what it aspires to achieve, of what it dreams and idealizes of attaining.

That "sign of the times" was, in the clear days of the Middle Ages, the establishment of "Christendom," unity of all under one same creed, harmonious solidarity of the priesthood with the imperial power; economy, also united because of the corporative system, although under the domination of the feudal system of lords and serfs.

Starting with the Renaissance -- contemporary with the discovery of America -- the struggle began for the purpose of changing the ideal to be pursued by the peoples of the world: against the div ne right of kings [and for] the human rights of man.

The bourgeoisie, the producers and merchants swarming in their lucrative businesses at the foot of the castles, is what bore on its shoulders these objectives of political changes, of changes in which sovereignty will pass to the people who will transmit it to a mandatary who thus receives authority not by way of inheritance, but rather of concession of the general will.

The French Revolution consummated the victory against absolutism. The worker district of Saint Antoine, in Paris, accompanied later, in Versailles, by the market vendors in the capital of France, triumphed over the royal soldiers. The rights of man came out of there, from Versailles, to be proclaimed in the Louvre Palace.

But this is the declaration of the bourgeois man: property is still sacred and the right to property is unlimited. It is the "jus utendi et abutendi" [right to use and utilize] of ancient Roman law.

Regardless of what may be said, the French Revolution was a political revolution more than a revolution in which social leveling and economic democracy were achieved.

That social and economic revolution is the "sign of the times," of the age in which we are living. It is our struggle. Property is not sacred. It is not untouchable. When it is excessive and exclusive, a social mortgage to the benefit of those disinherited by fortune weighs down on it.

The right to life comes before the right to property. No one has the right to let another person die of hunger, if he can prevent it, because evey thing that he has in excess belongs to that other person.

This new conception of human rights has had to be incorporated on the list of persons' political rights proclaimed in the eighteenth century in the capital of France.

In our times, likewise, it has been necessary to emphasize the human rights of collectivities, of peoples and of human groupings along with individual rights.

Are not the rights of underdeveloped peoples violated by the highly industrialized nations that plunder us, that sell to us dearly and buy from us cheaply?

Are not the human rights of poor societies violated by the peoples who control oil and who take our bread out of our mouths to make us pay with our very limited foreign exchange for the dishes that the opulent nations have broken?

This is the reasoning that leads us to applaud the forceful, well-grounded speech just delivered in Oslo by the Argentine winner of the 1980 Nobel Peace Prize, Adolfo Perez Esquivel.

The Argentine defender of human rights accused the powerful nations of being responsible for the injustices prevailing in the community of poor peoples.

Those nations are the United States and the Soviet Union. They are violating collective human rights by forcing the working class, all over the world, to struggle for their trade union political rights.

Adolfo Perez Esquivel concluded by stating that the great powers are making the greatest crime of our times -- the armament race -- possible by imposing the rules of the game.

EL NACIONAL presents here its most cordial congratulations to the brand new Nobel Peace Prize winner for having emphatically stressed the way in which the great powers are unscrupulously violating the new human rights, the rights of the peoples who are vegetating and barely existing under the yoke of underdevelopment.

10,042
CSO: 3010

CALVANI SPEAKS AT CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC INTERNATIONAL

Caracas EL DIARIO DE CARACAS in Spanish 28 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] Former Foreign Minister Aristides Calvani expressed his optimism about the political situation in Central and South America, "despite harsh and difficult symptoms." Calvani made these remarks in his speech at the Christian Democratic International Seminar which is taking place in Caracas.

Among other things, Calvani's optimism is based on the fact that he sees "that the forces of democracy are becoming aware that it is necessary to have reasons not only to live but also to die, and therefore, to fight to the death in defense of human rights and freedom in a real and effective democracy."

He stressed the important changes in the region, the installment of democratic systems in Peru and Ecuador, and the fact that "other countries with military regimes are now trying to 'normalize' their situation, recognizing that it is not normal and that they are responsible for such a situation that is often a sham and a farse."

He used the term farse to describe the plebiscite which will take place in Uruguay next 30 November, calling that country's government "harsh and violent." However, he insisted that the event proves that "the military forces of that country recognize that their situation is abnormal, and although they are resorting to a farse, they are saying clearly that they are not in the right, nor is justice or reason on their side."

With regard to the situation in Central America, he observed that there are two basic orientations. "There was a revolution that led to the downfall of the Somoza dynasty, but it threatens to become a Marxist-Leninist totalitarian dynasty. Recent events, and murders in the streets on the pretext of political problems, are showing that increasingly intransigent and implacable orientation."

The other orientation is in El Salvador, according to Calvani. There, he says, "The revolution represents a monumental effort to come to grips with two struggles: the struggle of the regressive forces and the Marxist-Leninists with irregular armies that are trying to set up a totalitarian regime."

Also speaking at the session was the president of the Christian Democratic Federation of Argentina, Francisco Eduardo Serra, who condemned the Uruguayan plebiscite, although he indicated that it was difficult to make judgments about the internal situation of other countries.

"The plebiscite is objectionable, principally because the issue is no less than the approval of a new constitution. A constitution cannot be drawn up by a partisan entity, even though that entity is the de facto government of the country."

8926
CSO: 3010

DISIP CHIEF WARNS OF NEW METHOD OF SUBVERSION

Caracas EL DIARIO DE CARACAS in Spanish 20 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] The director of the Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services (DISIP), Remberto Uzcategui Bruzual, took what he thought was the most timely opportunity to make a serious accusation. He was in the auditorium of the Valencia Chamber of Commerce, addressing a large group of leaders of the private sector of Carabobo, Aragua and Cojedes. The accusation: There is a new form of subversion which is based in that region and which is operating in the unions, student groups and marginal areas.

Uzcategui Bruzual added that this irregular activity has been controlled, in principle. But he clearly warned that the perpetrators and leaders will not be satisfied with mere strategies and actions. At that point he recalled recent events in the cities of Valencia and Maracay which were covered by the national press.

He stated, moreover, that this subversion is different from that of the sixties and seventies in this country, "when groups of individuals organized to commit crimes by means of armed systems and operations for the purpose of engaging in combat with the military forces, following the lines of and at least imitating the Cuban revolution."

The police official feels that the new form of subversion "does not aim to produce bloody confrontations with public forces, but it does encourage the disturbance of the peace by inciting riots, taking over churches and schools, and exploiting the discontent of the people that has resulted from unmet aspirations for basic public services. In sum, they are infiltrating the unions and using the people of the barrios." He argued that this is "one way of promoting chaos and anarchy in our society, and therefore creating the environment necessary for dangerous actions which we should condemn and prevent."

At the Chamber of Commerce meeting government officials and members of the National Armed Forces also were present.

8926
CSO: 3010

EDITORIAL CALLS ON POLITICAL PARTIES TO UNITE

Caracas EL DIARIO DE CARACAS in Spanish 21 Nov 80 p 6

/Editorial: "The New Subversion"/

[Text] Democratic Action has always considered itself the party of the people, but now it is acknowledging with deep consternation the "hullabaloo" and uproar which characterize its internal electoral process.

National leaders of the White Party openly speak of the "worst crisis since the Sierra Nevada, the breakdown of morals and party discipline which is bringing the party to the brink of collapse. . ."

To a certain extent, the government party can derive some pleasure from the situation because, according to Social Christian Party (COPEI) spokesmen, what Democratic Action (AD) is now suffering internally was stimulated on a national level during the past 15 months with strikes, work stoppages, obstructions and manipulations in all areas of public activity.

COPEI's satisfaction will probably be fleeting, however, because such a fool's paradise would not do when the two large parties are rowing in the same institutional boat. That is why authorized spokesmen for the Christian Democrats have--until now--kept silent about the AD crisis. Democratic Action and COPEI do not need any more internal problems, when those of the nation--of an economic, social or cultural nature--demand that the two political groups finally begin rowing in the same direction.

The Herrera-Caldera meeting is a good sign in the government party. Furthermore, it is a good example for the AD leadership to follow. The latter is still abroad, solving the problems of Social Democracy in the rest of the world, while uncertainty spreads at home.

The director of the Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services (DISIP), Remberto Uzcategui, asserted that in Venezuela there are now "new tactics of subversion" which, instead of promoting armed confrontations, try to destabilize the nation's institutions. The high official did not go into detail, perhaps implying that his audience knew what he was referring to in his speech to the businessmen of the city of Valencia, which is now in turmoil. Now the prevailing political parties must reflect on the implications of these statements and begin to put the national house in order. For that purpose, it is essential that first they put their own affairs in order. Only in this way can the political parties ask the citizenry for the mandate that recognizes them as the appropriate tools for the exercise of political power.

8926
CSO: 3010

BRIEFS

TOYOTA PLANT IN CUMANA--The Toyota jeep factory should be finished by September 1981, according to the director of transportation materials of the Development Ministry, Roberto Madero. He discussed the promising situation of the automotive industry for next year. These prospects will be characterized by, among other things, the reactivation of the construction industry and the expansion of the installed capacity of the passenger microbus companies. The latter vehicles will replace the uncomfortable pickup trucks that are now in use all over the country. At present the Toyota Company is building a new plant with a production capacity of 100 vehicles per day. The plant is located in Cumana, in a 120,000 square meter area in the industrial zone. The same automobile complex will manufacture 2,000 winches a year, and investments are calculated at 800 million bolivars. With this plant, Venezuela is taking one more step in the direction of complying with the Andean Pact's Sectorial Program for the Development of the Automobile Industry. That program assigned the country the manufacture of engines in Category C, four-wheel drive jeeps. According to the definitions of Decision 120, jeeps are four-wheel drive vehicles with a gross vehicle weight of less than 2,500 kilos with a gasoline engine, or less than 2,700 kilos with a diesel engine. Presumably, the Toyota engines will be gasoline engines, but the existing technological alternatives are still being studied. [Text] [Caracas EL DIARIO DE CARACAS in Spanish 3 Dec 80 p 12] 8926

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Jan 19, 1981